

FETE OF LIBERTY HELD AT STATUE

Appeals for U. S. to Fight Till
Doom of Tyrants Made on
Figure's 56th Anniversary

ITS TORCH AGAIN BLAZES

'France Forever' Spokesman
Says 'Vichy Puppet' Is
Not the Real Nation

With its torch blazing above the strains of the Marseillaise and "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Statue of Liberty, "enlightening the world," was rededicated yesterday while half of the earth continued the struggle to preserve the freedom for which it stands.

It was the fifty-sixth anniversary of the statue's original dedication and the torch, a victim of the war's dim-out, was flashed on again by 7-year-old Charmaine Stadler in native Alsatian costume. The torch was extinguished before sundown by Bedloe Island officials, except for a "riding light" which serves as a beacon for aviators.

Two ceremonies were held at the base of the statue, the first under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born and the second by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. About 200 persons attended each ceremony on the wind-swept terrace.

Symbol of the Statue

Addressing the women's organization, Robert T. Merrill, national commander of the V. F. W., reminded that the statue stood as a symbol of "the freedom which the people of conquered Europe have lost." Referring to the men in the armed services, he told the gathering that there was "a job to do—we have got to see that these boys get all they need and we are not going to have any strikes or dissension."

"No country ever had liberty or peace as a gift," Mr. Merrill said. "No country ever had freedom without paying for it and it is going to take, as Winston Churchill said, blood, sweat and tears."

Major Clenen J. Bishop, U. S. A., representing the War Department, addressed his audience as "fellow-soldiers, because you and millions of women like you all over our great nation are standing shoulder to shoulder with your men to win this war."

Henri Reichenbach, executive member of France Forever, declared that "only the Fighting French have the right to speak in the name of the real France" and said "the puppet government of Vichy does not represent the true France." He addressed the first group, saying:

"The real France is the 40,000,000 Frenchmen oppressed, beaten, shot, who, in despair but full of hope, turn their eyes toward Great Britain and the United States for help."

Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, said: "Today the torch of liberty is black at night. It will not be lit as long as there is a Nazi army standing in Europe."

Albert J. Halm, president of L'Union Alsacienne, only existing organization which participated in the original dedication ceremonies at the statue in 1886, said "our presence here today will have indeed served its highest purpose, if it will have quickened in the hearts of all of us a sense of appreciation of our priceless heritage of liberty."

Stephen S. Scopas, secretary of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, announced that "in commemoration of the infamous attack by Italy upon Greece," the Order of AHEPA was instituting a \$50,000,000 national war bond drive among its members, which would continue until Feb. 22, 1943.

George Palmer, superintendent of the statue for the government, who presided at both exercises, read messages from Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, Mayor La Guardia and other prominent officials.